

NOTE SUBMITTED TO KUZNETSOV, 12/12/62

As a result of the exchange of communications between the President of the United States and the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers on October 27-28 arising out of the recent Cuban crisis, the representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union wish to make the following report to the Secretary General of the United Nations:

The Soviet Union states that it has dismantled all of the missile sites which it constructed in Cuba, and that it has removed from Cuba all of the missiles, 42 in number, all of the IL-28 bombers, also 42 in number, and all nuclear weapons, missile components, and launching apparatus which it introduced into Cuba.

The Soviet Union, in cooperation with the United States, arranged a procedure for substantial verification at sea of the removal of all of said missiles and bombers which the Soviet Union declared it had introduced into Cuba, and their removal was verified by the United States.

In connection with the removal of the above-mentioned weapons, the Soviet Union states that it will not reintroduce into Cuba those or other weapons systems of a similar or comparable offensive character.

On the basis of these statements and acts of the Soviet Union, the United States on November 20, 1962 lifted the quarantine against the introduction of further arms, which it had imposed around the island of Cuba on October 24, 1962.

It was contemplated by the above-mentioned exchange of letters between the President and the Chairman that there would be created an effective system of international inspection on the island of Cuba so as to verify the dismantling of the missile sites and the removal of the above-mentioned weapons, as well as to provide safeguards against the further maintenance and introduction of such weapons in Cuba. Apart from the verification procedures above mentioned, it has not been possible thus far to effect an international verification system on the ground, particularly one such as would provide the safeguards against the future maintenance and introduction of such weapons in the island of Cuba.

The President of the United States has stated at a press conference on November 20 that it was not the intention of the United States to invade Cuba provided all offensive weapons are removed from Cuba and kept out of the hemisphere in future, and provided Cuba itself commits no aggressive acts against any of the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The President of the United States reaffirms his previous statement in this regard and repeats his assurances that the United States has no intention either to invade or support an invasion of Cuba on the above conditions. In reaffirming the President's statement and the assurances referred to above, the United States wishes to make it clear, however, that, pending the installation of an adequate system of

international or other effective verification on the island of Cuba to insure against the maintenance and reintroduction of such weapons and weapons systems into Cuba, it intends to employ all necessary means of observation and verification of its own in order to insure against this eventuality.

The Soviet Union, believing that it has substantially complied with the spirit of the exchange of communications between the President and the Chairman above referred to, believes that any further inspection, observation or verification is unnecessary and unjustified, but with this position the United States cannot agree.

Nothing herein contained in any way affects the rights and obligations of any treaty or existing agreements to which either the United States of America or the Soviet Union is a party.

The President of the United States and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union express the hope that the action taken by the United States and the Soviet Union following the above-mentioned exchange of communications to avert the threat of war arising from the Cuban situation will lead to further constructive negotiations between the two countries to adjust the differences existing between them and generally to lessen the tensions which might induce further danger of war.